









**MANY TIMES UNDER FIRE.**

siderably in size, some of them being very small, while others are composed of stones which in the aggregate would weigh several tons.



# THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.

Grayson Block, Main Street.  
Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

## THE TIMES PRINTING CO.

Thos. Miller, Manager.

Subscription, \$1.50 per year.

Schedule of Advertising Rates on Application.

Advertisements of Wants To Let, Lost, Found, etc., when under 1 inch, will be inserted for 20c; subsequent insertions 25c each. All transient advertisements, such as Byes, Mortgages and Short Sales, Assignments and also Government and Corporation notices, inserted once for 12c per line; subsequent insertions 5c.—solid newspaper measurement.

### JOB PRINTING

Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

## The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ—  
Would it were worthier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1898.

### A NEW TOWN HALL.

The town of Moose Jaw requires a new town hall. We have outgrown the present one and it is now altogether inadequate to meet our present requirements. The seating capacity is only half large enough, the ceiling is low, the stage is small, the ventilation is poor, the back-door entrance worse, and taken as a whole the hall does not reflect any credit on a town of the size and importance of Moose Jaw. We are, if anything, and entertainment-going people, and the hall when crowded to such an extent that there is not even standing room—as has been the case on several occasions the past season—is not healthy or even safe, for should there be an alarm of fire what would be the consequences. We leave it with your imagination?

When the hall was built it was the best the town could afford at the time and was then a credit to the town and quite large enough for our requirements. But that day is past. The town has grown, and the Council should keep pace with its progress by building a hall that will be a credit to the town and its enterprising citizens. The expenditure will not necessarily increase the taxes. The present hall has proved to be a good investment for the town and we believe that if a new one was built the revenue derived therefrom would be sufficient to pay the interest and principal in the course of a few years. The town has never been in a better financial position than it is to-day; therefore the necessary funds could be obtained at a much lower rate of interest than we have heretofore been paying. The old hall is a good property and could easily be disposed of at a handsome price, which would considerably lessen the amount to be borrowed. Taking everything into consideration, we believe that the time has come when Moose Jaw should have a new town hall.

### WANTED—A BOARD OF TRADE.

For the past two or three years the Moose Jaw Board of trade has been enjoying a prolonged sleep, the cause of which we will not attempt to explain. Now that the years of financial depression have passed and better times are here, we think that Moose Jaw may lose much and her progress be impeded if the business men do not organize and assist each other to build up the town and secure the trade that should come to them and to them alone. If we are wise, experience will teach us a lesson, and in this instance it would be immediate reorganization. We are not a mere hamlet to be content with the methods of a hamlet, but a progressive town that must have a system in order to keep up with our circumstances and take our place in the advance forward. While the Board of trade was active it proved beneficial, as is the case in every town where it is managed with skill. It would surely prove beneficial now. The secretary would be a central from which could be directed all efforts looking to the general advancement of the district. Not only that, but by crystallizing the thoughts of our business men effort would be created and a more harmonious, progressive policy pursued. During the past year Moose Jaw has made marked progress, and there is no reason why we should not keep up the pace

years to come. By going about it systematically, business can be brought here that will assist to do it, but the machinery must be furnished before system can be obtained. Let us therefore have a Board of Trade.

### PROPER SCAVENGING SYSTEM NEEDED.

That Moose Jaw has not been visited by a fever epidemic or pestilence is not altogether due to its sanitary condition, especially in the hot season. Last summer there were certain lanes and avenues in town which if a person attempted to pass he would be compelled to hold his nose, so strong were the poisonous odors that arose from the cess-pools and closets. This could be prevented by a proper scavenging system, such as other towns of the North-West have in successful operation. With dry-earth closets and a proper system the health of the town would be ensured and every citizen would contribute his share to the cost. At present one citizen may spend two or three dollars every spring in cleaning the refuse off his premises, while his neighbor may not be so particular, and the good citizen has therefore to suffer all summer. If a scavenging by-law was passed and rigidly enforced it would make every ratepayer equally responsible and the town could be kept free from the offensive odors by a trifling increase in each ratepayer's taxes, which would be more than off-set by the amount now expended by individual citizens.

### THE ANNUAL MEETING.

Our readers will see from the notice in another column that the members of the Town Council and School Board for 1897 will, as usual, hold a public meeting to give an account of their stewardship, and the ratepayers a chance to criticize any sins of omission or commission that they think should be laid to their charge. At the annual meeting of the ratepayers it is also usual to discuss the affairs of the town in general and any improvements that it would be advisable to make. We understand that the question of building a new hall will be discussed at the coming meeting. Every citizen who takes an interest in the town should therefore attend the meeting which will be held in the town hall next Tuesday, Jan. 11th, at 2 o'clock.

**Commercial:** The announcement that the Imperial Government had requested the Canadian Government to postpone the proposal to put a three-cent letter rate into effect, on letters for the United Kingdom and the colonies, has caused a good deal of comment at the expense of Postmaster-General Mulock. Some of the papers talk about Mr. Mulock having exceeded his authority, and of his having been "called down" by the Imperial authorities. Mr. Mulock may have exceeded his authority, but he has exceeded it in a way which is likely to bring about the desired result. The way to secure important results is not to propose, but to act. This was shown by the result of the preferential tariff enactment. We might have gone on for years proposing preferential tariffs and requesting the Imperial Government to remove the obnoxious most favored nation treaties, as we have done in the past without avail. When action was decided upon and the preferential tariff was passed, regardless of other circumstances, the desired result was quickly attained in the abrogation of the treaties.

**Leader:** The Dominion Government doesn't seem to be breaking its neck with haste to appoint Lieutenant Governors. Chapleau's term is over run by several weeks. Mackintosh has his baggage packed ready to leave Regina next week, and will probably go whether or not a successor is appointed. It will doubtless be necessary to appoint an administrator to fill in an interim. If the Government would abolish the too feeble office of administrator, a permanent administrator with fewer titles and more real functions, no one would feel the slightest objection—except a few applicants.

The arbitrators upon the claims of the Canadian soldiers against the United States—amounting to a little less than half a million dollars—have awarded the Canadian claims in full. In this case Sir C. H. Tupper represented the soldiers, and Hon. F. W. Peters, of P. E. I., the Canadian Government.

### THE NEW BRAND LAW.

#### Premier Haultain's Explanation of It to the Legislative Assembly.

In moving second reading of the Ordinance respecting the branding of animals during the recent session of the Legislative Assembly, Premier Haultain said that on account of the increasing movement of stock within the Territories, it is thought advisable to now apply the brand law in all parts of the Territories. The Bill provided that no brand should be used which is not recorded, and the fee for recording shall be \$1, the new law to take effect the 1st July, 1898. In the west at present, many ranchers, who at different times have brought in bands of cattle from the south, with different brands, have a dozen brands. The Bill limits each man to one brand. The Bill changed the system of recording, which was cumbersome and slow, and would locate the recorder in the Government offices at Regina, as being the most convenient point for the whole Territories. At present there were about 2000 recorded brands, and when a brand is submitted to a recorder, it has come to this that it is a fine art to discover and decide whether the proposed device is different from all that have been recorded. They proposed to introduce the simple system in vogue in Queensland, a ranching country, which was to make combinations of the letters of the alphabet and the numerals up to 9. For instance with the letter "A" and the numeral "1": AA1, A1A, 1AA, etc., etc. It had been calculated that by this manipulation 14,000 brands may be produced. In place of the applicant submitting a device for approval he shall simply apply for a brand and the recorder will allot a brand, the next in rotation, without any loss of time. It was provided that although all present recorded brands shall be abolished, a man with brands at present in use may apply and be allotted one of these old brands free of charge, anytime before 1st July next. The bill included also the old Hide Ordinance with a few changes. This was a very necessary law. It was pleasing to know that the cattle business is assuming large proportions. Without any system of inspection, herds might be and were loaded on the cars and shipped out, and included quite a proportion of cattle not the property of the shipper, which had accidentally, and sometimes not accidentally, slipped into the band. The practical effect of the inspection was that cattle were saved for their owners. The usual plan followed by the Inspector was to send a record of the stray brands to the secretary of the stock association; and in any event the average man who would be appointed Inspector was pretty well acquainted with at least all the brands of the large ranchers. One change was made, that when a shipper was proceeded against for shipping without inspection, he would have to establish his innocence by producing his certificate of inspection. This would obviate such a difficulty as occurred a short time ago with the firm of Gordon & Ironside who took the position that they would not pay the inspection fee; and when the case was brought it was found impossible to prove that they (the firm) had not notified an Inspector without summoning all the Inspectors in the district. Mr. Haultain said the Bill was a very important one. The brand upon the cattle in any event, as regards the cattle of large ranchers, was practically the only evidence of ownership.

The bill went through the House with few alterations from original drafting of which the above is an abbreviated interpretation.

## Consumption

Will SCOTT'S EMULSION cure consumption? Yes and no. Will it cure every case? No. What cases will it cure then? Those in their earlier stages, especially in young people. We make no exaggerated claims, but we have positive evidence that the early use of

### Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda in these cases results in a positive cure to a large number. In advanced cases, however, where a cure is impossible, this well-known remedy should be relied upon to prolong life surprisingly.

Sole and \$1.00, all druggists.  
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

WAGNOR'S GUIDE AND JOURNAL, 500 p.

### AN HONEST MAN.

#### Mark Twain Recognizes the Moral Obligation and Pays His Creditors in Full.

In these days of commercial looseness, the example set by Samuel L. Clemens, in paying off the creditors of a company in which he was a partner, is as a refreshing oasis in a vast desert. Mr. Clemens, better known as Mark Twain, was a member of the publishing house of Chas. L. Webster & Co. When this company failed Mr. Clemens handed over his private resources to the creditors, and as this was not sufficient to meet the liabilities in full, he started out on a lecturing tour of the world, though an old man, in order to earn sufficient to make up the deficiencies. He visited Australia, South Africa and Europe, and it is now announced that he has earned enough to pay off all claims in full. This last effort of the famous entertainer and writer should earn him greater renown than all the doings of his busy life heretofore, great as his achievements have been. Few people would have the ability to earn money as Mark Twain has done, no matter how great their desire to do so. At the same time, assignments, compromises and clearances can never alter the moral responsibility to pay 100 cents on the dollar, provided those who have not done so are able to do it. The world will speak of Mark Twain as an honest man—the noblest work of God.—Commercial.

### Caron.

Caron, Dec. 31, 1897.—The fine weather is causing our people to think that spring is approaching. Look out boys! Jack Frost may catch you napping.

James left home the other evening with the intention of visiting friends at Summerville. We presume his hands got cold and letting the horses have a free head he pulled up in Westview shortly after.

Master John and Miss Garbutt, of Lethbridge, are visiting relatives and friends in our midst.

Mr. Colin Campbell and family and also Messrs. Wm. Ross and Jno. Wilson left last week for Palmerston, Ont., on a visit to friends.

Mr. Geo. Murphy who was visiting in the neighborhood has returned to the ranch.

School closed in the district on the 24th December and the teacher is now enjoying a well earned holiday.

Mrs. McBride, Mrs. Veary and two children left last week to spend Xmas with friends in the east.

Mrs. Pierce Hans who has been ill for some time is slowly recovering.

### Dundurn Murders.

Dundurn, Dec. 30th, 1897.—The school closed for the year on Thursday last with a social and entertainment. Great credit is due our teacher for her painstaking efforts with her pupils and the help to others who so kindly assisted to make the concert what it was—a grand success. The programme was rather long, but the pieces being well chosen and rendered in such first-class style made the evening seem all too short. Among the number worthy of special mention are recitations by Miss Agnes Blackley, Miss Ward and Mr. Archie Wilson; while we must say without exception that the dialogue by Master Harry Lawson and Jonnie Clarke was the grand success of the evening.

Mr. Proctor gave his annual Christmas dinner on Christmas Eve, at which he entertained a large number of friends to a dance.

The Hon. W. A. H. A. Court gave a dinner party to a number of his teacher friends on the Monday after Christmas. A very enjoyable time was spent.

Mr. Chas. Blackley who has been spending his Christmas holidays here returned to Regina on Monday.

Mr. Archie Brown from Kanan is once more in our midst. Mr. Brown always pays his Dundurn friends a visit once a year and being very congenial company he is always looked for at the commencement of the festive season.

### The Power of a Mother's Voice

A mother sang to her child one day  
A song of the beautiful home above;  
Sang it as only a woman sings,  
Whose heart is full of a mother's love.

And many a time in the years that came  
He heard the sound of that low, sweet song;  
It took him back to his childhood days;  
It kept his feet from the paths of wrong.

A mother spoke to her child one day,  
In an angry voice, that made him start  
As if an arrow had sped that way  
And pierced his loving and tender heart.

And when he had grown to man's estate,  
And was tempted and tried, as all men are,  
He felt, for that mother's angry words  
Had left on his heart a lasting scar.

—C. S. Carter in Ladies' Home Journal.

### WEAK AND WEARY WOMEN FIND A REAL FRIEND IN SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE.

ERHAPS he was a cynic, but some one has said that in this age there are no healthy women. The age has many women, strong and noble physically, as they are mentally, but it is true nevertheless, that a large percentage of the women of the country suffer from nervousness and general debility. They drag a weary existence, and each day is a day of pain and suffering. This was the case with Miss Annie Patterson, of Haverhill, N. H. She was afflicted terribly from indigestion and nervousness. She was influenced by some one, somehow, to try South American Nervine. Of course, it was like hoping against hope—another patent medicine. But she had taken only one bottle when her system began to take on the health of earlier years, and after using three bottles she was completely cured. No wonder she is in her conviction that there is no remedy like South American Nervine.—22.

SOLD BY W. W. BOLE.

OFFICIAL EXAM. WAGNOR'S GUIDE, 50

# THE TIMES

An 8-page, 6-col. Newspaper devoted to the interests of Moose Jaw and District.

Subscription \$1.50 per Year.

## A Live Weekly

ALWAYS BRIGHT AND NEWSY.

A constantly increasing circulation in the Moose Jaw District and throughout the vast North-West Territories....

## BEST ADVERTISING .. MEDIUM ..

For Local, General or Foreign Advertisers.

"The Times" is for the people and the people are with "The Times."

## JOB PRINTING.

OUR JOB OFFICE is well equipped with all the necessary material for turning out first class work, and if you are in need of any of the following, we respectfully solicit your order and guarantee good work at reasonable prices.....

Letter Heads,  
Note Heads,  
Bill Heads,  
Statements,  
Envelopes.

Business Cards,  
Bills of Fare,  
Meal Tickets,  
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Shipping Tags,  
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Legal Blanks,  
Catalogues

Memorial Cards,  
Order Blanks,  
Lodge Work,  
Dodgers & Posters.

Mail Orders Promptly Executed.

## THE TIMES PRINTING COMPANY.

Thos. Miller, Manager.

## R. BOGUE

### CHRISTMAS .. GROCERY

### CHRISTMAS SILVERWARE

### CHRISTMAS .. GROCERIES

Large Assortment of Winter Apples

Fancy Silk Table Covers, Etc., Etc.

DOLGE'S FELT BOOTS.

Cars of Corn, Bran and Oats Coming.

## R. BOGUE.

## McDonald

## & Riddell.

LIVERY, FEED & SALE .. STABLES ..

First class rigs and good driving horses to hire on reasonable terms. Draying done to all parts of the town. Best accommodation for the general public.

McDonald & Riddell.  
High St., Moose Jaw.

## H. McDOUGALL

Dealer in.....

Lumber and Building .. Material ..

Moose Jaw, 1st May, 1897.

## Flour and Feed.

We have just received another large consignment of

STONWALL FLOUR, BRAN & SHORTS.

We are now prepared to fill all orders—small or great. The large amount of flour we have sold this fall is proof that we give satisfaction both in regard to price and quality. The farm trade catered to.

Robert Burnett.



## Church Directory.

### BAPTIST CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. H. C. Sweet.  
Services—Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.  
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; B. Y. Y. L. C. Monday evening at 8 o'clock; Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.  
All are cordially invited.

### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. J. C. Cameron, B.A.  
Services—Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.  
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; Monday, Y.P.S. C.E. at 8:00; Wednesday, Prayer Meeting, 8:00.  
Everybody welcome.

### METHODIST CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. T. Ferrier.  
Weekly Services—Sunday, preaching 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; E. L. C. E. Sunday evening at 8 p.m.; Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.  
The public are cordially invited. All seats free.

### CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST. (ANGELICAN.)

Vicar—Rev. Wm. Watson.  
Sunday Services: Holy Eucharist every Sunday at 8 a.m., monthly and on Festivals after Morning at 11 o'clock. Sunday School and Adult Classes at 2:30 p.m. Evening and sermon at 7. Special services during Advent and Lent on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. All seats free. All persons invited and welcome. Books provided.

## LABEL CASE SETTLEMENT.

### The Letters Which Led to the Abandonment of the Label Case against Mr. Walter Scott.

Regina Leader: The following letters constitute the preliminaries to the abandonment of the criminal label case brought by Mr. Davis against the Editor of the Leader, the trial of which was to have begun at ten o'clock on the morning of Thursday, 23rd December:—

Regina, N.W.T.,  
Dec. 23rd, '97.

"MY DEAR SIR,—As I understand the only reason why you decline to retract the charge of hoodlery and cheat is that I stated in the House that you were guilty of the most dishonorable act in the history of human infamy, certainly at a time like this especially, that did not stand in the way of a settlement; and, as I told you, the words were used impulsively, and I gladly withdrew them.

Yours truly,  
N. F. DAVIN."

"WALTER SCOTT, Esq."

Regina; Dec. 23, 1897.

"MY DEAR SIR:—As you have withdrawn the words used by you in the House of Commons to the effect that I had been guilty of a dishonorable transaction, which would give rise to the words used in the Leader of 13th October 1896, which might be construed to mean that you, through the Leader Co., Ltd., had been guilty of cheating and hoodlery, I cheerfully withdraw those words and any such meaning which might be attached to them.

Yours truly,  
WALTER SCOTT."

"N. F. DAVIN, Esq.,  
Regina."

Now that there have been removed those bad bonds whose chafing restraint during the past fourteen months we have as patiently as we could: the atmosphere surrounding us be relieved of the strife and political bitterness with which, until 9:45 last Thursday morning, it appeared to be surcharged; and having ourselves spent Christmas and New Year's Eve, and the more appreciated because unexpected, we are in mood to wish most sincerely that every reader of the Leader, including Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin, whose hand we have shaken in token that no personal ill will exists between us, may have enjoyed a glad and happy Christmas, and to most sincerely hope that all may find the New Year stored with health, which is the best wealth, and abundant blessings and happiness.

## ITCHING CREEPING CRAWLING STINGING

SKIN DISEASES RELIEVED BY ONE APPLICATION OF

Dr. Agnew's Ointment,  
35 CENTS.

Mr. James Gannon, merchant, Wilkesbarre, Pa., writes: "I have been afflicted with itching and crawling skin disease for some time, but at last I have found a cure in Dr. Agnew's Ointment. My skin is now smooth and soft and free from every blemish. The first application gave relief."

SOLD BY W. W. BOLE.

## STRAYED.

Strayed from my premises, Cottonwood, about the end of October, 1897, one chestnut colored, white hind feet and legs, white hind feet and legs, white stripes on face, brandy (indistinct), about six years old. Anybody giving information leading to its recovery will be paid for its trouble. W. W. BOLE, Cottonwood, Assa. 26 Sp. 11.

WAGBORN'S GUIDE TO THE NORTHWEST 50c

## THE SUPERINTENDENT'S YARN.

### How a Plucky Fireman Got to be Engineer.

"The nerve displayed by that engineer is met every day in railway life," chimed in grey-haired veteran, "but, speaking of special trains, I ran across a nerve display—this time by a fireman. About two years ago our division received a new locomotive of a very peculiar pattern, being exceedingly large and well equipped with many new patents whereby great speed was to be attained.

"I was superintendent of the road then and determined to take the engine out myself on a special schedule and ascertain if the new ideas were practical. I selected a first class engineer and fireman to accompany me. The latter, particularly I want to call attention to, was a very important part in my story. He is a tall, thin, and stout in proportion, and as he stood in the glare of the open firebox presented a picture worthy of the finest artist."

"The locomotive proved to be all the butlers claimed for her, and ran the record up to sixty-one miles an hour, which is quite a speed for our road, being possessed with many sharp curves and grad. When the engine was going her best at 100 miles an hour, a sharp curve I spotted directly ahead a little girl half way across a single track bridge that spanned quite a body of water.

"There was no room for the child and engine to pass on the structure, and in despair I pulled the emergency stop to stop the locomotive. As the front of the engine reached the little girl she turned, and seeing the engine bearing down on her, ran ahead a few steps, and then, realizing the impossibility of reaching the other side before the engine would be upon her, she sprang to the side of the bridge, and with a sudden jump into the deep water twenty feet below.

"My reversing the engine started the half dozen railway men in the single coach I was leading, and they at once rushed out on the front platform to assist in the cause in time to witness an act worthy of the bravest man.

"As the little girl's form sank beneath the dark water another figure went whirling through the air. It was that big fireman of mine. He had seen the child simultaneously with me, and, acting instantly, had jumped down on the step between the engine and tender, and as the girl sprang into the water he sprang after her. Owing to the velocity of the train his body whirled around like a ball before striking the water. The train had become quite swollen by recent rains, and the current was swift. The fireman had hardly disappeared under the water when the child was seen several yards in front of the place where he struck, but he quickly came to the surface and struck out manfully after her. The little thing went under a second time, but as she arose my fireman was at her side, and grasping her firmly with one arm, he turned, and after a hard struggle managed to reach the shore, almost exhausted.

"While the struggles in the water were going on I was fighting that pesky engine, and finally brought it to a stand still a short distance from the bridge. We immediately deserted the special and all of us rushed down to the bank of the river and yelled encouragement to the brave fellow. As he came out, puffing like the air brake on the locomotive, we gave him three cheers and a tiger, but he only replied to it with the remark: 'Christopher Columbus, that water's cold.'

"Of course we made up a nice little purse, but I wasn't thorough with him. I sized him up this way: A man with his nerve and self-possession was out of place shoveling coal into a locomotive and belonged upon the seat allotted to engineers, and the next pay roll he signed was as one of the knights of the throttle."

### They Were Under Age.

A very humorous incident happened in an eastern railway office one day last fall. Two splendid specimens of the genus—Alberta farmer, called on the passenger officials, and one of them inquired the cost of two fares from Salem, Mass., to an obscure point in the Territories. Rate books were looked up and considerable blank paper was soon bristling with figures. After about fifteen minutes active work, during which a group of train laborers under suspicion of travelling on scalped tickets stood waiting around for their turn, the passenger agent inquired how old were the passengers. "Would you need half fare or whole tickets?" "Well, one of them is two years of age," was the reply. "And how old is the other?" "Nine months." "My goodness, man, they're free on the railroads," and with a look of disgust the books were shoved to one side and the agent proceeded to put the first alleged farm laborer in the sweat box.

## SHORTHAND.

Isaac Pitman's system taught by correspondence. New method of teaching. Success guaranteed. Terms moderate. Anyone writing to learn by our method of teaching. Eighteen years experience. Write for terms to REGINA SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND, Regina, 1st.

## BUSINESS TACT.

### A Sermon on How to Get and Hold Customers.

In a paper entitled "How to Get and Hold Customers," read by S. Brickner of Listowel, Ont., at the annual meeting of the Ontario Hardware Association, he said:

"The business man who looks at delivering his goods and getting the money as the only thing relating to each transaction has a very important lesson to learn. No doubt there are some who differ with me in this particular and say: Business is business and friendship forms no part of it. Admitting that it is all business and that the customer gets value equal to his money, his future patronage is nevertheless to be considered and solicited apart from his money. Between the two we may not be able to make the distinction very quickly, but there is a distinction nevertheless, and he who has carefully studied the philosophy of trade can readily recognize it."

"A customer's money is only a matter of the moment and has reference to a particular transaction. His patronage, his good will, his influence, however, are of permanent importance, for which we should be willing to forego every other thing he may be treated with the house. A customer who has but one visit is not profitable except to the extent of his purchase. When we have a chance to sell a party one business duty is to get his name and address, and to keep it. I have seen many a man who has sold a party one business duty is to get his name and address, and to keep it. I have seen many a man who has sold a party one business duty is to get his name and address, and to keep it."

### The Canadian Home Journal.

The January number of the Canadian Home Journal has two features of special interest to Canadians, besides the usual departments, which are so important—the fashions and fancy work, the delicious home-made candy receipts, the music and stories, and the two delightful pages under their pretty heading, "Young Canada." One is an article written by Rev. Henry Scadding, D.D., giving extracts from an old diary kept by Mrs. Simcoe, wife of the first Governor of Upper Canada; and the second is another full page on the organization of the Canada Club, which is a matter of home interest not only to every woman in Canada, but, indirectly to every Canadian, inasmuch as it will advance the interests of their country at an extent at present hardly realized even by members of the Club.

### Agents Going South to Work in the Cause of Immigration.

L. Rankine left Regina last week for Kansas. During the next three months he will work as Canadian Immigration Agent in that State.

Other Agents are going South as follows:

Mr. Sutter from Edmonton to Illinois; D. A. McEwan to South Dakota; Mr. Wemble to North Dakota; Mr. Brown to Minnesota; Mr. Spiers to Nebraska.



When a man who has neglected his health finally realizes that he is being attacked by serious illness, it is no time for half-way measures. Death is an enemy that must be knocked out in the first round, or he is pretty sure to conquer in the end.

A weak stomach, an impaired digestion and a disordered liver mean that a man is fighting the first round with death. Unless he manages to strike the knock-out blow, it means that death will come up in the second round in the guise of some serious malady. When a man's stomach is weak and his digestion is impaired, the life-giving elements of the food he takes are not assimilated into the blood. The blood gets thin and weak, and the body slowly starves. In the meantime the disordered liver and the sluggish bowels have forced into the blood all manner of impurities. The body is hungry and eagerly consumes anything that the blood-stream carries to it. In place of healthy sustenance, it receives for food food poisons that should have been excreted by the bowels. Continued this system of starvation combined with poisoning will wreck every organ in the body. Naturally, the weakest to their recovery from this dread disease under this great medicine.

Dr. Pierce's Peppermint Cure Constipation.

BY RAIL, ST. LOUIS, WAGBORN'S GUIDE

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Full Prices. Correct Selection.

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## BRUNSWICK HOTEL.

RIVER STREET WEST.

Thoroughly refitted and renovated in every department. House refurnished throughout.

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## THE FARM.

### CHANGING FROM SUMMER TO WINTER FEEDING.

On the majority of farms there are two marked changes in the management and feeding of the farmers' class of stock. These changes occur in the fall and spring of the year, and are much more marked at these seasons than at any other time during the year. For many classes of live stock the approach of winter means an entire change in the system of feeding, not only in the food given, but also a complete change in surroundings and manner of feeding; hence it requires not a little skill on the part of the feeder that these rapid changes from succulent to dry food be made with as little disturbance to the animals as possible. Fattening cattle, especially, should be watched carefully, for three or four weeks when they are taken from pastures and placed in feed lots upon dry food, as they are especially liable to suffer if the change is not judiciously made; and oftentimes it is found difficult to get a bunch of cattle from the pastures into the feeding yards without many of them losing a week or two. We have found that whenever a steer has received a set-back due to carelessness in the change of feeding methods that he rarely recovers during the entire feeding period which follows. Many good feeders follow the practice of commencing to feed their steers while still on pasture, hauling out the corn, stalks and all, and scattering it on the ground. Of course only a limited amount of this is given at first, but it is gradually increased until the cattle are taken permanently from the pastures and placed in the feed lot. Winter protection for stock is also a question of vital importance to farmers and feeders in the western states, and especially in those sections where the thermometer hovers about zero a good portion of the year. We have seen as fine a lot of cattle as were ever driven out of feed lots fed in open yards without any shelter whatever, excepting a wind-break from the north, and possibly long racks of straw located in favorable parts of the feeding lot; but we are not prepared to advocate this system of feeding in any part of the western country. We believe that a rain-proof shed will be profitable in every instance for the shelter of fattening cattle; and, of course, cows and stock cattle should not be left out during inclement weather. Calves, particularly, should be housed early at night and not turned out so early in the morning as the older stock. Dairy cows need particular attention; each cow should have a separate consideration, and we believe that the weather must be exceptionally favorable to warrant the turning out of this class of stock. The care of housing the sheep, and the change from pastures to dry food is attended with a larger percentage of loss, than, perhaps, with any other class of stock. It is advisable that a lot of sheep be housed in a separate building for their early winter support. Turnips and cabbage make a very good feed, and in fact a good supply of these should be available for the entire period of winter feeding. Horses need particular care, and we do not consider it a good thing to allow them to run at will in the stalk fields or pastures during the severe weather of winter. Many farmers follow the practice of turning their work horses out into the fields to "rough it" as they call it, after the fall work is over. While the horses get all the roughing it that they certainly need, we doubt very much whether this is a good practice to follow. The young colts should be watched carefully in the matter of feeding, and should be stabled early and late, and only permitted to run out during the middle of the day. We believe that if farmers and stock raisers would exercise a little more care in the winter management of their live stock it would conserve to a large degree the amount of food that is usually required to carry them through the winter months, and besides, the stock would come out in the spring in a much thriftier condition.

### CLAY LAND DURING DROUGHTY SEASONS.

Those farmers who broke up the natural soil on clay lands secured two or three good crops; then they learned that the fertility had been so intermixed with the under clay soil that it is only during the most favorable seasons, with extraordinary care, that a fair crop of grain is secured, says a writer. In other seasons, failure occurs. Ditch deeply these clay soils and lay tile drains. The ditches should be not more than thirty feet apart, the tile under not less than four inches in diameter, running into mains not less than six inches in diameter, and the drains not less than thirty in deep.

A very good way to cheapen the drainage is to plow the field into lands just the width between the drains, or thirty feet, making the water furrow come where the ditches are to be cut. Plow in this manner for three successive times, first for a corn crop, then for an oat crop, then for a wheat crop, ridging the lands and deepening the water furrows. It will be found that better crops have been raised than when the ground was plowed and left level. The water furrows have drained the water from adjoining lands during winter and spring months, and the crops have been raised than when the ground was plowed and left level. The water furrows have drained the water from adjoining lands during winter and spring months, and the crops have been raised than when the ground was plowed and left level. The water furrows have drained the water from adjoining lands during winter and spring months, and the crops have been raised than when the ground was plowed and left level.

The most remarkable knife in the world is that in the cutting room of a firm in Sheffield. It has a blade of 1890 blades and 10 blades are added every 10 years. Another curiosity is three pairs of scissors, all of which can be covered with a thimble.

coarse fertilizer as can be secured at reasonable rates. This, incorporated with the clay soil to a depth of ten inches, takes up moisture and holds it for the benefit of the roots of plants in droughty seasons, and steady growth is maintained. After the soil has been plowed in spring, there should be thorough cultivation before planting. Then with due diligence in tilling afterward, good paying crops will result even during drouthy seasons. The men who say that they are not able to drain their lands can surely thoroughly drain one acre, and that area properly fertilized and tilled will produce good crops and means with which to tile other acres. Several years ago I drained two acres of stiff clay lands with hardpan clay subsoil which had failed to produce paying crops, at an expense of forty-five dollars. The crop amounted to fifty-six bushels and sold for \$18.16, or \$3.16 more than the draining cost. Ten loads of stable manure were applied to the wheat during the winter. The tile draining causes the soil to be more porous, and enables the rains to carry the surface fertility deep into the soil.

### CARE OF BROODER CHICKS.

1. The down of "just hatched" chicks is no protection from cold, and in winter great care must be exercised that no chick becomes chilled.
2. Like full-grown poultry, chicks need exercise. Keep them busily scratching in light litter furnished for the purpose.
3. Keep currents of air, from passing over the chicks when in the brooders. If bowel disease appears it is usually due to colds induced principally from lack of warmth at night.
4. When chicks droop and appear sleepy, look for large gray lice on the heads or necks.
5. Dry feed is best for chicks, feed three times a day, but scatter millet or other small grain in the litter to induce them to scratch. A good authority on brooder-raised chicks says they should have "rolled" dry outs for their first food scattered where they can pick it up. Stale bread crumbs, dipped in fresh milk, are also good. These should be placed in little troughs. After the fourth day give the brood and milk for the morning meal, rolled oats at noon, and cracked wheat and cracked corn at night, with occasionally a little chopped eggs and meat. After they are ten days old feed them anything they will eat, compelling them to scratch as much as possible.
6. Supply water in such a way that the chicks cannot get themselves wet. Furnish grit in the shape of coarse sand, pounded shells, or some hard material.
7. The main requirement for successful raising of thrifty brooder chicks is warmth. If the chicks crowd together at night, you may be sure there is lack of warmth. If they separate under the brooder they are comfortable. In winter, the temperature of the brooder should be not less than ninety degrees and not more than a hundred degrees. Examine the position of the chicks at bedtime, also early in the morning.
8. Keep the brooder clean.
9. Feed a variety of food, but let cracked wheat and cracked corn be a part of the ration after the chicks are old enough to eat them. Give out clover hay for green food. Fresh milk may be given, but not sour.

### TO SALT BEEF AND DRIED BEEF.

We have just been salting corn beef by a recipe a friend gave me last year, and as the meat kept the best and was the nicest we ever ate, I will send it for others to try. Write, Aunt M. Cut the meat as soon as cold and put it in a cool place where it will not freeze, to ripen for four to eight days, according to age of creature five days is long enough for a two-year-old. Then take an iron boiler two-thirds full of boiling water, be sure it boils, and put in as many pieces of meat as it will hold, put on the cover and let it boil about ten minutes, then take out and put in some more for the same length of time, being sure there is a good fire and the water is boiling hot every time. The process closes the pores of the meat on the outside and keeps the juices from going into the brine. When the meat that is to be salted has salted the following brine, boiling hot: Two ounces saltpetre, two pounds brown sugar, six pounds coarse salt, to four gallons of water.

To salt dried beef—To every thirty pounds of meat take one quart of fine salt, one tablespoonful fine saltpetre, and the best molasses. Mix the salt, saltpetre and color the mixture a light brown. Mix and rub over each piece of meat and pack in a large jar as closely as possible, and put on a weight. In forty-eight hours turn the jar on its top pieces, and if it is packed close enough, there will be brine enough to cover. In four to six weeks it will be ready to dry.

### HER PRAYER ANSWERED.

Years ago I heard this story. Its lesson remains by me and will as long as I live.

A poor old woman, being entirely alone in a miserable shack, had nothing to eat, and she knelt down and prayed fervently that God would supply her necessities. Some boys happened to hear the fervent supplication and in the spirit of mischief procured a loaf of bread and threw it in at the open door. The pious old lady picked up the bread, and, falling on her knees, thanked God for answering her prayer. Then the boys approached and the leader said: "Old lady, God did not send the loaf; we brought it."

### REMARKABLE CUTLERY.

The most remarkable knife in the world is that in the cutting room of a firm in Sheffield. It has a blade of 1890 blades and 10 blades are added every 10 years. Another curiosity is three pairs of scissors, all of which can be covered with a thimble.

## HOUSEHOLD.

### LAMPS.

In the house where lamps furnish the light, considerable care and attention are necessary in order to always have them bright and clean and free from disagreeable odors. A burning lamp consumes much of the oxygen in the air of a room, so that when lamps are lit some means of supplying fresh air to the room, continuously is a necessity. If the wick is turned down low it is sure to produce a most disagreeable odor, and not only that, but the air becomes poisoned from it and is dangerous to breathe. In many a home a lamp is left burning low all night in the sleeping rooms. This is a very foolish practice. If it should be necessary to have a light during the night a wax candle can be kept handy and lit when required.

The first requisite for good light is to have good lamps. Then if the best kerosene is used and the lamps are kept clean, the light produced will be the safest to work and read by. It always pays to buy a good lamp, and if it is handsome it is quite an ornament. The test lamp for reading is one with a large round burner, which throws a steady bright light. A green shade or globe, preferably of glass, green on the outside and white on the inside is the most restful for the eyes. Some people prefer a yellow, but by no means ever use a red shade to work by.

Have a set time for cleaning lamps, whether it is every day or every second day. Bring out all the lamps and place them together on some convenient table. This will save time and work. Have a little box convenient in which keep some soft clean cloths for wiping the glasses and the lamps, a pair of scissors and a brush together with some assorted wicks. Once in a while when sediment has gathered in the oil bowls simply the oil from them and wash them in hot strong soap, rinsing in cold water when clean. If the wick is still large enough to use some time and it appears dark, boil it in soapy water for four or five minutes, and then wash it perfectly dry. It will be surprising how brightly a lamp thus treated will burn.

Wash lamp chimneys in hot soapy water, then rinse in clear hot water and wipe with a soft cotton cloth. Never let a lamp until the chimney is perfectly dry before using it again. Turn it up very little at first until the glass becomes heated, then the lamp may safely be turned higher. When a lamp is lit keep it out of draft, or where cold air is used the lamp is ruined. This is frequently the cause of chimneys cracking after the lamp has been lit for some time. Keep lamps where they will be safe from a splash upon them. A drop of cold water on the chimney will cause it to crack. It is not necessary to cut wicks every day, but once a week or so, using a wire and a match and wipe away the soot and it will burn brightly for the next time.

The secret of beautiful lamps and bright lights is perfect cleanliness. Where lamps are used the care of them should be as regular a duty as washing dishes or making the beds. In fact it is almost as important that there is good light for the eyes are too precious to neglect in any way.

### TO PROPERLY MAKE A BED.

In bed making as in everything else there is a best way, which is just as simple when practiced as a more careless method. It requires very little more time, and certainly adds tenfold to the comfort of the occupant. Every careful housewife is particular about airing the bedclothes every morning. Just a few minutes will not suffice, but every piece should be spread out upon a chair by an open window for at least one hour. One very neat housekeeper leaves her beds until after her other work is done in the morning. The windows are reopened when the occupants leave their rooms, the clothes, even to the mattress being turned over or taken off, and by the time she comes to make up the beds they are nicely aired.

Once a week the entire bed and springs should receive a thorough brushing with a whisk broom. The mattress, too, should be brushed free from dust, and should be turned over every day. This will save it from becoming hollow on one side or in any place. The mattresses which come in two parts are very easy to turn, and it is said, they wear longer than those all in one. It is a good idea to have a muslin cover for the entire mattress, made like a slip and buttoned at one end. This keeps the mattress clean and is easily removed when laundering is necessary. The very best mattress is one of hair, and it should be laid upon a woven wire spring. Very few housewives nowadays use feather bolsters. They are unhygienic and are pronounced by physicians to be unhealthy. A good mattress, beaten up every day, is by far the best thing to sleep on. Some housewives make thick pads of cotton and cover it with strong calico. This pad is the exact size of the mattress, is two inches or more thick, and is quilted. When this is done the pad is made like a very comfortable bed besides saving the mattress from considerable wear.

In making sheets it is wise to allow good margin for tucking in. It is most annoying to have sheets so narrow and short as to pull up with every movement. In putting on the first sheet place the wide hem at the top, then smooth it down and tuck in all the surplus at the foot, and at the sides. The second sheet should be put somewhat higher up, and laid on wrong side. Then each blanket and quilt should be put on separately and tucked in. They should never extend all the way up, but as much as possible should be tucked in at the foot. The quilt should be in place the top of the upper sheet should be turned over the edges of the quilts at the top for six inches or more. Then the bed is ready for

the spread, which should be removed and folded every night.

The pillows should then be shaken up and placed up against the head board. Pillow slips for daily use are a perfectly plain, fitted with a three-inch hem, about six or eight inches longer than the pillow. As a general thing it is a matter of much annoyance to keep pillow slips in place. Innumerable ingenious housewife have made two large, flat pads of white muslin, and filled them with straw, taking stitches here and there to keep the straw in place. These pads are only an inch thick and almost as large as the shams. They stand up stiff and straight. The shams are fastened to them with a few stitches, an d are thus easily lifted off every evening without a crease or wrinkle, and set back every morning in front of the pillows.

### DOMESTIC RECIPES.

**Fig Cake.**—Two cups of sugar creamed with half a cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, two cups of flour and half a cup of corn starch sifted with three teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Beat six eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Bake in two layers in long tins. Take six or eight figs according to size; stew till very tender, chop fine, mix with a frosting made of equal parts of sugar and the white of an egg. Spread between the two layers. Use a boiled icing for the top.

**Stewed Cranberries.**—One quart cranberries, two and a half cups sugar, one cup water. Pick over the cranberries, stew them in the water till perfectly tender, put through a press to remove the skins, return the pulp to the saucepan and add the sugar, stir till the sugar is dissolved, then pour into a mold. If you do not care to have it quite as jellylike add a little more water when cooking. After setting in the giving dinner, or the served as an entree with the turkey.

**To Make Toast.**—Lay the bread on top of a hot stove, in the toaster or on a plate in the oven until it is well dried on both sides. If it can be tentatively toasted on top of the stove, as it may easily be if the stove is very hot, so much the better. If not, when it has dried apply it to the coals. A few minutes will suffice to give it a delicate brown evenly distributed. Note: If it is on a hot plate and do not put it off the stove, it will be eaten if disliked, but it should not be removed in the making. Four enough hot water over the toast to soak it. Now dry the toast, and quickly butter and eat it on both sides. When that is done add more water if desired, but if the water be put on at first it will be impossible to turn the slices. If the bread be buttered before it is wet as most people do it will not penetrate into the bread but be washed off. The bread will also have a sour crust. If the bread be buttered before it is wet it will not only be washed off but it will melt and slightly warm cream if desired. Take care not to get too rich for a very delicate stomach.

**Browned Beef.**—Two pounds beef chopped fine, one cup milk, one cup bread crumbs, butter size of an egg, salt and pepper to taste. Mix thoroughly with the hands, make into a loaf and bake four hours. One tablespoon cornstarch and half a cup of milk in squash pie. If the recipe calls for 4 eggs put in 2 eggs and 2 tablespoons cornstarch. Pin the Pie Together.—If any are troubled with apple or berry pie running out while baking, take a strip of cotton cloth a little more than one inch wide, wet in cold water and pin tight around the edge and you will have no more trouble if the sugar is put on bottom crust.

**To Preserve Eggs.**—Place four pounds of unsalted lard, one pound of salt and one ounce of cream tartar in an earthen jar, then add three gallons of boiling water, stir well and let the mixture stand for two days. Collect the eggs fresh each day, carefully examine them to see that they are free from cracks, lower them with care into the liquid, and put them in a cool place where they will not be disturbed. The shells should stand about a foot to a depth of two inches. Look at them from time to time to see if the water has not evaporated. If it has add a little cold water. One who has tried it says that eggs will keep perfectly good for twelve months when put up in this way.

### CULTIVATE CHEER.

It was a favorite saying of Bancroft, the historian, who was a vigorous old man at ninety, that the secret of long life is in never losing one's temper. The remark was simply a concrete way of expressing the hygienic value of amiable—a principle which, until lately, has scarcely been considered in the training of children. Hitherto we have regarded fretfulness, melancholy and bad temper as the natural concomitants of old age. But modern science shows that these mental moods have actual power to produce disease. No doubt in most cases imperfect food, and depressed feelings, yet sometimes the reverse is true, and a letter would show them to be effect rather than cause. The fact that discontented and gloomy people are never in good health is an argument in favor of the theory that continual indulgence in unhappy thoughts acts as a poison and creates some form of disease.

### ANIMAL WITNESSES.

All sorts and conditions of witnesses appear in some of our court cases, but we have, thank goodness, progressed beyond the custom of allowing animals to appear in such capacity. In Switzerland it was the law that the tenant of a house kill an intruder between sunset and sunrise it was justifiable homicide. It was recognized, however, that this law might be used to cover up a real murder. A man living alone, might entice some one to his house and there murder asserting afterward that the killing was done in defense of life and property. So under these circumstances, he was obliged to produce a cat, dog, chicken or something that would testify to his innocence. Under with the man made a declaration in his own defense. If the animals did not contradict him he was proven an innocent man.

## FOUND GOLD AND POISON, TOO.

### A Miner's Health Wrecked by a Vegetable He Discovered in Alaska.

A man has just arrived from Alaska with some bags of gold dust which he would like to swap for a remedy for the mysterious poison which he took into his system while he was putting the gold into his pockets. It all came of his knowing too much about botany and being too curious about green weeds which he had never seen before and which had a pleasant taste. He was unconscious for three weeks, and he has been almost paralyzed ever since.

His name is L. Goth, and he was up in the Yukon country for four years. Previous to going thither he was a landscape gardener at Seattle. He has brought back with him \$15,000 or \$20,000 in gold dust, title to valuable claims on Birch and Deadwood creeks, ruined health, a mysterious ailment and information of a new kind of vegetable poison. He was prospecting early this year on Birch Creek with a few companions. They were about thirty miles from Circle City, where a mountain rises abruptly from a shelf along the shore of the creek. As they neared a knoll at the base of the mountain the temperature grew very much warmer, and on the knoll they found 3 green weeds which grew on the very brink of the steaming, bubbling lake. It had a long stem, bare of leaves, and on the end a single, bulb-like green flower. If Goth had known nothing of botany and cared as little about general and species as most prospectors he would not now be a physical wreck. But that green plant was like nothing he had ever seen in his experience as a landscape gardener, and his curiosity was aroused. He picked one of the green stems and examined it carefully. It had a pleasant odor, and as he smelled it he thoughtlessly bit off one of the petals of the bulb. The taste was agreeable and he chewed and swallowed it.

"Half an hour afterward," says Mr. Goth, "I suddenly became very dizzy and felt incoherently. For three days I knew nothing, except that occasionally I would come to a sort of half-consciousness for a few minutes. But such periods were like dry dreams, and I could not remember them. When I finally came to my senses I was too weak to lift hand or foot, and for four months I continued to my bed. My arm was almost paralyzed, and is yet, and in every muscle of my body I could feel the effect of the poison I had taken into my system by chewing the green plant. I can hardly remember them. When I finally came to my senses I was too weak to lift hand or foot, and for four months I continued to my bed. My arm was almost paralyzed, and is yet, and in every muscle of my body I could feel the effect of the poison I had taken into my system by chewing the green plant. I can hardly remember them. 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# LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Messrs. Geo. Haigh and Geo. Mott turned from Winnipeg this week.

Mr. J. H. Ross, M. L. A., and Mrs. Ross spent yesterday in Moose Jaw.

Conductor Thos. E. Battell and wife left for the east on Tuesday evening.

About eight children entered the primary Department of the school on Monday last.

Mr. Archie McAllister left on Wednesday for Winnipeg, where he has secured a position in the C.P.R. shops.

Mr. Moorhouse returned home on Monday from visiting the different reamery stations along the line as far as Moosemin.

Mr. Willoughby, barrister, has hung up his shingle in the Bellamy block. It is both neat and attractive and is the work of Alex. McGregor.

Miss Simpson, of the Medicine Hat public school staff, spent her Xmas holidays with her sisters in Moose Jaw. She returned home Sunday evening.

A telegram was received at Edmonton from Win. Pugsley, of St. John, N. B., that \$4,000 had been paid over to the town of Edmonton for the Edmonton district railway charter.

Ex Constable Stickler, of Ponkoo, who was brought in to the General Hospital at Edmonton on Saturday with his feet and hands frozen, died on Monday. He had been lost for seven days.

The railways in the world having the largest mileage are all in North America. Their names are: Chicago & Northwestern, 7,997 miles; Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe, 7,510; Chicago & Burlington system, 7,422; Canadian Pacific (not including Crow's Nest line) 7,234.

**Medicine Hat News:** A Moose Jaw brakeman named Everett was brought to the hospital here on Monday evening. He met with an accident in Swift Current yard, having his left hand pinched. It was necessary to amputate the first and second fingers and a portion of the thumb.

C. B. Cumpston, formerly train despatcher at Moose Jaw, has been appointed assistant to Superintendent Niblock with headquarters at Calgary. In future five locomotives will be kept at Calgary and sleeping accommodation for the crews has been provided near the round house. A city telegraph office will, it is said, be shortly opened in the Alberta Hotel.

The Dominion Postmaster General has decided to adopt the system of issuing postal notes which has been in existence in Great Britain for a number of years. It will go into effect on the 1st of July next. Paper notes will be printed of denominations from twenty cents up to five dollars. The postal notes will replace the post office money orders for the transmission of small sums through the post.

Mr. Jas. Thomson, of Buffalo Lake, has disposed of his celebrated Clydesdale stallion, "Glenfarg," to Robert J. Kinnon, of Cottonwood, Assa. "Glenfarg" was imported from Scotland by Thos. Irvine, of Winchester, Ont., who brought him to Moose Jaw and sold him to Wm. Walsh, from whom Mr. Thomson purchased him a few months later. "Glenfarg" was one of the best horses in this district and has a splendid record.

The following were installed last Tuesday evening as officers of the R. T. of T. for the ensuing term:—Mrs. E. A. Barber, S. C.; Mrs. T. Vance, V. C.; J. A. Moore, Rec. Sec.; Miss I. D. Battell, Fin. Sec.; Mrs. G. Keyes, Treas.; Jno. Glassford, Chaplain; Jas. McClelland, Herald; Geo. Wellington, Guard; Victor Rathwell, Sentinel. All members are earnestly requested to attend the reunion social for members only, to be given in the Council's chamber next Tuesday evening, 11th inst.

A series of sermons will be given in the Methodist church on "Ecclesiology, or the Doctrine of the Lost Things." The subjects will be taken up in the following order: (1) Death, (2) The Immortality of the Soul, (3) The Intermediate State or the Kingdom of the Dead, (4) The Coming of Christ, (5) The General Resurrection, (6) The General Judgment, (7) The End of the World, (8) Eternal Punishment, (9) Eternal Life. The first of the series—subject, "Death"—will be given next Sabbath evening.

The concert to be held in the town hall on Monday, the 31st inst. by members and friends of St. John's church choir, in which most of the leading local talent will take part, promises to be one of the best ever held in Moose Jaw. The programme is well balanced and long by, and consists of vocal and instrumental music, including glee, duets, quartettes, recitations, comic and part songs. Both first and second part will conclude with one of Moore & Burgess' beautiful minstrel songs and choruses by a troupe of children. Further particulars will be given.

Canada's gold production increased \$1,700,000 in 1897.

Toronto has adopted a by-law for the abolition of tax exemptions.

Mayor Shaw, of Toronto, was elected by over 4,000 majority over E. A. Macdonald.

Mr. Ed. Hunt has succeeded Mr. J. S. Macdonald as permanent despatcher on the Moose Jaw staff, and Mr. Ralph Manley, of Parkburg, has for the present taken Mr. Hunt's place.

During this week special union prayer meetings have been held in the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian churches, the meetings being largely attended.

St. John the Baptist church Sunday school will in future assemble at 2 o'clock instead of 2:30 as heretofore. The Bible Class for adults will be held at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Thos. Aspin was in town on Friday and Saturday last, having been sent up by the Indian Commissioner to look after the Sioux. Mrs. Aspin is slowly recovering, but is not yet very strong.

Postmasters are officially instructed to make up deficiency on letters insufficiently paid for places within the Empire, as some may not have heard of the Postmaster General's proposal being cancelled.

During the past year the C. P. R. company has equipped 900 cars with air brakes at the Winnipeg shops and 3,000 cars at other points. Added to these, 1,000 cars have been fitted up with Trojan automatic self-couplers.

The 1898 School Board held their first meeting on Monday evening. Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Baker took their seats as newly elected members. Mr. Baker was again unanimously elected chairman and Mr. Green appointed secretary for the current year.

Mr. Goudie, of Oak Lake, arrived on Wednesday and has commenced his duties as Station Agent at Moose Jaw. Mr. Stevenson leaves to night for Virden. Mrs. Stevenson and family will remain for a few weeks until the transfer arrangements are completed.

A man's sign offers a mute invitation to those only who pass his place of business; his circular can only reach to those to whom personal attention is given; but his announcement in a newspaper goes into the highways and byways, finding customers and compelling them to consider his arguments.

The Medicine Hat News says that it has been found necessary to amputate Mr. John Crooks' both feet between the ankle and knee. It will be remembered that Mr. Crooks was taken to the hospital the week before last, as the result of being caught in a recent blizzard near Wayburn, when he was badly frozen.

A meeting of the Session of the Presbyterian church, Buffalo Lake Mission Field, was held at the residence of Mr. A. H. Powell (elder), Caron, on the 3rd January, 1898. Mr. H. Dorrell (elder), Huron; Mr. Andrew McKeown, Summerside, and Rev. J. S. Dobbin were present. A large number of persons who were received on profession of faith in Christ during the year were all certified to as living a Christian life and were duly added to the church roll.

Lieut. Governor Mackintosh has bid farewell to Regina for the present, being granted a leave of absence until his successor is appointed. His Honor passed through Moose Jaw yesterday morning with Mrs. Mackintosh and family, en route to Vancouver, where they have decided to reside. His Honor will make his headquarters at Rossland and will devote all his energy to mining. Judge Richardson has been appointed administrator until a new Lieut. Governor is appointed.

Now is the time to make application for a three pound sample package of a leading new variety of seed grain that has been successful on the Dominion Experimental Farms. These samples are sent out so that farmers may test them under ordinary farm conditions in all parts of the country. Samples of oats, wheat, barley, field peas, corn, and potatoes only are sent out, and one sample of one variety only will be sent to each applicant. Orders are filled in rotation, therefore make application early to Dr. Wm. Saunders, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

**DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER**

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 Years the Standard.

OFFICIAL BAKING POWDER WAGHORN'S GUIDE, 5c

Mr. Sutton, C.P.R. auditor, was in town this week.

Mr. Coons, operator at Swift Current, is in town to-day.

Mrs. Ivor and family will leave for the east this evening.

Mr. H. Jagger, manager of Hitchcock & McCulloch's bank, spent New Year's with friends at Qu'Appelle Station.

Donald McLean left for Windsor, Ont., on Friday evening last. He will return in time for the March sittings of the Supreme Court.

A petition has been circulated and largely signed, asking the business men to close their stores at 6 o'clock each night excepting Saturday.

Nurse Briggs, formerly of White-wood, was almost fatally burned by the breaking of a lamp in the Saltcoats cottage hospital on Monday.

Mr. M. J. MacLeod left on Monday evening for Prince Edward Island. Mr. Alex. Matheson will be in charge of his business while he is in the east.

Harry Lindley, the veteran comedian, was the recipient of a beautiful gold hunting watch from the members of his company at Vancouver on Christmas Eve.

C. Marker, manager of Government creameries in Alberta, formerly of Moose Jaw, is lecturing on creameries in Vancouver Island. He will be engaged for four weeks.

Under the act passed last session for registration of cheese factories and creameries, 379 establishments in Canada have taken out certificates to date. The Act comes into force next season.

Ensign Smith, travelling in the interests of the children's work of the children's work of the Salvation Army, will lead the meeting in the hall on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next.

School commenced on Monday after the Christmas holidays. Mrs. Davidson, the new teacher, arrived from the east on Sunday and has commenced her duties as teacher of the Primary Department.

Mr. Harry Hysop, of Killarney, Man., has been the guest of his brother, Conductor Geo. Hysop, for the past week. He will leave tomorrow to visit a sister at Prince Albert, after which he will again return to Moose Jaw.

Mr. Jas. Mair, brakeman on the Soo line was called to Prince Albert on Monday to attend the funeral of his brother Richard, who died suddenly near Battleford on Saturday. Mr. Mair returned home last evening. The report of his brother's death as given in the *Free Press*, he says, is altogether incorrect, as his brother was not making New Year's calls with a party of friends at the time of his death, but dropped dead while having dinner with Mr. Chisholm, being over taken by a paralytic stroke. Deceased was in his thirty eighth year and leaves a wife and family to mourn his loss. He was engaged as farm instructor on the Moosemin reserve and carried insurance policies in the Workmen and Son's of Scotland.

## South of Moose Jaw.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

The mild weather of the past few weeks has permitted the settlers of this district to get around and see their neighbors and they are making good use of the time. Last Friday they surprised Mr. and Mrs. Newberry when a large number of them gathered at their home to spend the evening. After they had nearly all gathered the party commenced to dance the old year out and the new year in. A very enjoyable time was spent. A similar event took place at St. Cuthbert's farm on Tuesday evening this week, and it is rumored that there are more to follow.

Miss Scott arrived last week from Moose Jaw and is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Thoroughgood.

Mr. Ed. Perser is visiting his many friends in the district and we are pleased to have him in our midst.

Mr. Jno. Urton passed through on Tuesday on his way to town, from the ranch. Jack reports the cattle in the ranching country as wintering well, and the fine weather is much appreciated by the ranchers.

Mr. Bennie had the misfortune to lose a valuable cow a short time ago.

Mr. Clayton Bennett, of Rush Lake, paid the district a visit recently.

Another lynx was seen in the neighborhood of Bain's Crossing a few days ago, and Capt. Key and his volunteers are making arrangements for an expedition.

How about the "drinks," Robert?

Miss Edith Newberry is at present the guest of Mrs. Andrew Dunlop.

A short time ago Mr. Cartwright's team of horses managed to run away from one of his young sons and they have not yet been recovered. They were harnessed when they made their escape and all that has been recovered is the double tree.

Miss Katie Urton has for the past month been visiting friends at Willow Bunch and Wood Mountain. She has been greatly missed in social circles and we hope that she will return to the district in the near future.

**STRAYED.**

Strayed from my premises, Cottonwood, about the end of October, 1897, one chestnut mare, white hind feet, branded "X" (indistinct) about five years old; one bay horse, white hind feet and legs, white stripe on face, branded "X" (indistinct), about six years old. Anybody giving information leading to their recovery will be paid for their trouble. W. McDONALD, Cottonwood, Assa. 26 sp. 11.

## NECESSITIES ARE COSTLY IN PARIS.

Water the Most Precious and Exclusive Drink—Coal is Very Expensive.

"Water is the most precious and exclusive drink you can order in Paris," writes Lillian Bell in a letter from the French capital to the *Ladies' Home Journal*. "Imagine that—you who let the water run to cool it! In Paris they actually pay for water in their houses by the quart. Artichokes, and truffles, and mushrooms, and silk stockings, and kid gloves are so cheap here that it makes you blink your eyes. But eggs, and cream and milk are luxuries. Silks and velvets are bewilderingly inexpensive. But cotton stuffs are from America, and are extravagances. They make them up into costumes, and trim them with velvet ribbon. Never by any chance could you be supposed to send cotton frocks to be washed every week. The luxury of fresh, starched muslin dresses and plenty of shirt waists is unknown. I never shall overcome the ecstasies of laughter which assail me when I see varieties of coal exhibited in tiny shop windows, set forth in high glass dishes, as we exploit chocolate at home. But well they may respect it, for it is really very much cheaper to freeze to death than to buy coal in Paris. The reason of all this is the city tax on every chicken, every carrot, every egg brought into Paris. Every mouthful of food is taxed. This produces an enormous revenue, and this is why the streets are so clean; it is why the asphalt is as smooth as a ballroom floor; it is why the whole of Paris is as beautiful as a dream."

The man who stands by idly and sees the life fading out of his wife's face, sees her faded and wrinkled when she should be still in the perfect enjoyment of vigorous, useful health, is either less than a man or else does not know of the one remedy which will bring her back to health and strength. Perhaps her husband cannot persuade her to go to her doctor, because she naturally dreads the inevitable "examinations" and "local treatments." He can persuade her, if she needs persuasion, to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This truly wonderful medicine has cured hundreds of women after the best physicians have failed. It has been in constant use and tested every day for thirty years. It isn't an experiment, there are no chances about it. It is a certain cure for all derangements, weaknesses, irregularities and displacements of internal organs peculiar to women.

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## E. A. BAKER & CO.

Has just received....

- 1 Car of Winter Apples.
- 1 Car Groceries.
- 1 Car Rolled Oats.
- 1 Car Windsor Salt.
- 1 Car Prince Albert Flour.

To arrive next week....

- 1 Car of Feed Corn.
- 1 Car of Feed Oats.

OUR STOCK OF XMAS FRUIT IS NOW COMPLETE, LIKEWISE ALL OTHER LINES.

Ask to see our new import of Golden Age Tea.

## HARDWARE.

In our hardware department skaters and curlers will find a complete assortment

OF Skates and Skate Repairs. Curling Brooms, &c.

Gentlemen Only!

Call and inspect our new stock of PIPES.

Special prices on large purchases given on all lines and all goods sold at the closest price consistent with sound business principles.

## BOAR FOR SERVICE

Thoroughbred Berkshire Boar (pedigreed for service. Terms \$1.50 payable at time of service. Also a number of young thoroughbred sows for sale. D. COPELAND, 17-20-19, Moose Jaw, Assa. 27-31p.

# GREAT CLEARING SALE

Now Going On At.....

**MacLeod's**  
From 10 to 25 Per Cent.

CASH DISCOUNT.

NEVER before have we had such a large and successful business as during the past three months. Yet we find that we have still in hand quite a large stock which must be cleared out. In order to accomplish this something extraordinary must be done. For the next 30 days we will give a discount of from 10 to 25 per cent. to all cash purchasers. We have still all sizes in Men's, Boys', Youths' and Children's Ulsters, Overcoats, and Pea Jackets which we will clear out at astonishingly low prices. This is to be our month in Suits. 300 Men's, 250 Boy's and Youths', and 200 Children's Suits are now laid on our tables the greater portion of which must be sold this month. Also a very large stock of old Pants. Now is the time for

## Bargains in Fur Goods.

Men's Fur Coats and Caps, Ladies' Fur Goods, Robes, Etc., all must be sold at Great Sacrifices. We have still a large stock of Wool Shirts, Sweaters, Underwear, Heavy Wool Sox, Gloves, Mitts, Etc., off which liberal discounts will be given. In Men's, Boys', Women's, Misses' and Children's Felt Boots and Slippers we find we are overstocked and must run them out regardless of prices. In order to make room for our new spring stock all the above goods must be cleared out; good goods and small prices will be our salesmen. Bargain seekers take advantage of this.

M. J. MacLEOD.

Reserved for the  
Gurney Foundry  
Company, Limited,  
Toronto, Ont.  
John Brass, Agt.



THE GOODS YOU WANT.



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J. U. MUNNS. Sole agent for Bell Organs and Pianos.

## NOTICE!

A public meeting of the Town Council and School Board will be held in the

Town Hall, Tuesday, Jan. 11th, 1898.

At 20 o'clock, when the annual statements will be presented.

All interested invited to attend.

R. BOGUE, Mayor  
T. B. BAKER,  
Chairman S. B.

Lumber: Yard

AND... PLANING MILL.

All who want to help build up a home manufacturing industry should buy from us what material they want for house and carriage building, also

## WOOD.

Corn Meal (per cwt.)	.....\$1.75
Wheat "	..... 2.00
Grain Flour "	..... 2.00
Oat Chop "	..... 1.60
Mixed Chop "	..... 1.25
Corn Chop "	..... 1.10

SEE OUR \$16.00 BOARDS. Sacks 10c. extra. Prices subject to change. Please leave cash with order.

E. SIMPSON & CO.

P.S.—House to let. Weather strips for sale.

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